FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

A COLLISION AT NAPLES.

Massacre of Christians at Damascus.

THE DUTCH CONSUL KILLED

THE AMERICAN CONSUL WOUNDED.

St. John's, N. F., Friday, July 27, 1860. The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool 18th, via Queenstown 19th inst., passed Cape Race on

her way to New-York at 4 o'clock this morning. The news yacht of the Associated Press succeeded in obtaining the Cape Race canister, which contained, however, no summary of news, but merely two news-papers, from which the following summary of the Eu-

ropean intelligence is compiled; MASSACRE AT DAMASCUS.

The British Government is said to have received intelligence of a fearful massacre of Christians at Da mascus. Five hundred were killed, among whom was the Dutch Consul. The American Consul was wounded.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

The two vessels which passed over to Garibaldi are merchant steamers.

It is confirmed that the steamer Veloce has passed ever to Garibaldi.

NAPLES, 14th .- Patrols are constantly traveling the streets. The moderate party is full of apprehension concerning the stabbing of an inspector of the former police, on the 12th, in the strada de Tolda. A proclamation of Garibaldi, against the Bourbon

dynasty, has been distributed. He says: "I am a "royal-st, but prefer Victor Emanuel, who will head " ns against Austria." NAPLES, via Turin 17th -There has been a conflict

between the troops and the people, in consequence of popular manifestations in favor of some refugees who had disembarked at Naples. Several persons were

The Ministry has been dismissed, and a new Cabinet

THE STATE OF EUROPE. From Our Own Correspondent.

TURIN, July 9, 1860.

The publication of a Constitution at Naples has considerably complicated the affairs of Italy, especially since the alliance with Sardinia is the principal point of the policy of the new Cabinet. Count Cayour's position now becomes really embarrassing. If he accepts the proffered alliance, he at once must dismiss the idea of accomplishing Italian unity; a dualism is established on the peninsula, and the diplomacy of Europe will always be able to play the two great Italian Powers against one another in order to paralyze the forces of both. The Italians feel this danger so acutely, that the acceptance of the Neapolitan alliance would entirely kill off all confidence in Cavour's statesmanship, and throw the lead of the movement into the hands of the Revolutionary party. Not even Victor Emanuel's popularity could survive such a blow, and therefore we saw likewise the first Italian Parliament, otherwise so subservient to the present Cabinet, unanimously supporting the words of warning uttered by Mancini and the Neapolitan martyr Poerio. But Napoleen, on the other hand, whose influence on the decision of the Turin Cabinet cannot be denied, strongly insists upon a frank acceptance of the Neapolitan propositions, since he fears that, if the struggle continues in Sicily, all the revolutionary elements will flock to Garibaldi, who might soon be able, not only to break down the power of the King of Naples, but likewise to dic-tate terms to Victor Emanuel. Russia, too, de-sires to save the royal family of Naples, and the Prince Regent of Prassia is on principle hostile to

any great territorial changes.

Thus assailed from two sides, and threatened with the loss, either of the confidence of the nation or of the good-will of the Emperor of France. Cavour sent an evasive answer by young Villa-marina to the new Neapolitan Cabinet, declaring that if the Constitution should be introduced in good earnest, and if the people of the Southern King-dom declare themselves satisfied with it; if the right of Sicily to dispose of herself is acknowledged by King Francis I.; if he accedes to an offensive and defensive alliance against Austria, and if he is willing to make use of his influence with the Pope to induce his Holiness formally to renounce

the Legations, then, and then only, will Sardinia

enter into an alliance with Naples.

Such an answer is, in fact, equivalent to a refusal, since it is known that King Bombino first consulted the Pope whether he might grant a constitution, and ally himself to Victor Emanuel. The answer was that the Roman Catholic Church had no ol jection to any form of Government, as long as it respected the rights and property of the priests, and that an alliance with Sardinia might be excused by political necessity. Still, if the King should ever acknowledge or guarantee the alleged rights of Victor Emanuel to the Legations, the excommunication would fall upon his headton. However, if the arrangement between Naples and Sardinia seems not yet feasible, still Napoleon works hard both at Naples and Turin to bring about some understanding, returning to the old plan of the Federal Union of Italy under the honorary Chairmanship of the

Pope.

The Sardinian Cabinet still remains, therefore, in a very difficult position, out of which nothing but a revolution at Naples can extricate it. The unity and independence of Italy are at stake. A sharp, de cisive revolution might achieve it at once. Patriotism and enlightened policy advise such a revolution. All Italy requires it, and it is to be hoped that she will find means for accomplishing it. And, luckily, the conditions of the south of the peninsula are suc as to make a revolution not altogether impossible The publication of the Constitution excited no enthusiasm, and as it is simply the resuscitation of the Constitution of 1848, the papers print it maliciously with King Ferdinand's famous preamble, in which on the 8th of February, he called God to witness hi sincerity, and proclaimed his unalterable will to maintain that Constitution, which three months later he repealed, banishing and imprisoning all those who had put their faith in the sanctity of his royal word.

This precedent is ominous, for then, as now, it was the triumphant insurrection of Sicily which brought about that deplorable Constitution which ruined all the Ministers and Deputies who had sworn to maintain it. Then, as now, the King was insincere, and refused to dismiss the foreign mercenaries, whose hired swords soon everturned the new liberal institutions; and then, as now, but few of the most notorious agents of despotism were dis-missed; the bulk of the officials remained in power. The Neapolitans will not believe in their King as Elmo, whose cannons frown upon the town. But they lack the courage to put an end to this miscracomedy at once. They have no leaders: they have no plan of action. But in a few days the exites will be mostly on their way back to Naples, and among them, there is many a man ready to risk
his life for the good of the country. Within three
weeks they might succeed, and by expelling the
Bourbon, simplify the Italian question.
While I am writing these few lines, the incredible

intelligence reaches me from a good source, that the French garrison of Rome has received orders to evacuate the town and to refire to Civita Vecchia. Should this news be confirmed, the revolution will break out at Rome, too, since Lamoricière's poly-giott hordes are unable to save the Pope. On the day that the last Frenchman leaves the guard-house on the Vatican, the Pope has no other choice than to dee for his life, either to Spain or Germany. If Napoleon is really to withdraw his army, he deserves the sincere thanks of every Italian.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

MARSHLERS, July 11.—Advices from Me-sim to the 8th inst. state that Colonel Medici was at the village of Barcellena awaiting volunteers. He had reconnoitered the highte of Messins and Melazzo.

The attack on Melazzo was fixed for the 10th inst. Assussinations took place at Messins on the night of the 7th.

the 7th.

The Neapolitan army was demoralized; the soldiers

were deserting.

GENOA, July 10.—Signor Cescuz arrived at Palermo on the 6th inst., and was received with joy by General Garibaldi.
One thousand five hundred volunteers embarked yes

erday at Genoa.

Another embarkation will take place this evening. Another continue to arrive.

Genoa, July 13.—Advices from Palermo to the 8th inst. state that the Africa, which stopped at the port of Palermo on the night of the 7th, was obliged to leave it in half an hour by order of Garibaldi.

Upon learning this the Ministry sent in their resignations, which were accorded.

ions, which were accepted.

This example was followed by the other authorities. THE CHANGE OF GARIBALDI'S MINISTRY. correspondence of The London Times.

Genoa, July 8, 1860.

We have some particulars of the late Ministerial crisis in Palermo. On the 25th of last month, there was an interview of over two hours between Gen. Garibaldi and Signor La Farina, in the presence of the Garibaldi and Signor La Farina, in the presence of the Sardmian Admiral Persano. The town was all agog to know the result of this conference, and toward evening it was known that a change of the Ministry was not to be expected, as the Dictator declared his conviction that the present Ministers enjoyed and deserved the public esterm and confidence, and for his own part he was decidedly opposed to the immediate annexation of Sicily to Northern Italy.

On the 27th, at 8 o'clock, people began to cluster in large numbers at the four corners of the main square in the center of the town. Public orators began to hold forth on the danger of leaving the Government in the hands of persons who introduced disorder into every branch of the public administration. The crowd.

every branch of the public administration. The crowd, dways on the increase, set up the cry of "Viva Garibaldi! Down with Crispi! Down with the Minisbaldi! Down with Crispi! Down with the Ministers!" They then moved tunultuously toward the Palace. They were met by the Director of Public Security (or Minister of Police) Ugdolena, who addressed them; but he was hissed and compelled to retire. He was followed by the more popular young Baron Riso, who persuaded the multitude not to go to the Royal Palace, the Dictator's residence, but to proceed to the Town Hall, and thence send to the Dictator a deputation conveying their wishes. The deputation was elected; they went to the Dictator and called for a change in the Ministry. Garibaldi at first refused to comply, praised Cripi, and declared that nothing would induce him to part with him. He then asked the deputation if they could suggest other names, as he was unacquaintthey could suggest other names, as he was unacquainted with persons in Sicily. Names were then given to him of persons enjoying the public confidence. The Dictator refused to accept them. The news of this refusal spread over the town and created a general constenation, as it was thought that the crisis might become very serious, and lead to consequences fatal to the Sicilian cause. A new attempt was made. The deputation again repaired to the Dictator. New names were proposed and accepted. A few hours later, and the names of the new Cabinet were published in the official journal. It is thus composed: Foreign Affairs, Baron Natoli; Justice, Santo Cauale; Home Affairs, D'Aita; Public Instruction, La Loggia; Public Worship, Father Ottavia Lanza; Finances, Dr. Giovanni.

The Ministerial change has given the greatest satisfaction to the public. All the members of the new Cabinet are known as honorable men, old Liberals, all belegants to the present and the present a they could suggest other names, as he was unacquaint

faction to the public. All the members of the new Cabinet are known as honorable men, old Liberals, all belonging to the national party, especially Baron Natoli, who will be the very head and soul of the Government. Some of these men are, it is true, bardly up to the weight of the task they have taken upon themselves; but the public take into consideration their good intentions, and the readiness with which they come forward in these present emergencies to sacrifice their private case for the public welfare; the Ministers will be sure of the popular trust and sympathy.

They say La Farina supports this present Ministry, and it is thought that La Farina though for the present under a cloud, still exercises considerable influence in

nder a cloud, still exercises considerable influence in

the country.

It is well known that Garibaldi, even while remov-

It is well known that Garibaldi, even while removing Crispi from his public offices, insisted on keeping him by his side as his private Secretary.

The Ministers just falien were charged with throwing the country into the greatest disorder, dividing the provinces into districts, removing all the public officers en masse, closing the tribunals, trusting incapable persons, and of indifferent character, with the government of the provinces, conferring dictatorial powers upon them, and, what is worse, giving preference to well-known Bourbonists or Mazzimans. As Sicily is equally furious against the Bourbons and against the Mazzimans, it was natural that the change now happily effected should be loudly called for, and halled with the greatest rapture as a triumph of public opinion.

What people want here is the immediate annexation of this country to the Constitutional Kingdom of Victor Emanuel. This is the universal wish and desire. The Sicilians are, indeed, most willing to aid with all the character of Novoles, and of the other

The Sicilians are, indeed, most willing to aid with all their power their brethren of Naples, and of the other englaved provinces, but they wish at the same time to secure their own fate, and not venture upon the dan-gerous Mazzinian game of tout on rica. They intend to follow the policy which has led Central Italy to appearation.

annexation.

It is said that the deputation which conferred with Garibaldi to propose a change in the Ministry named La Farina as the person to be "sent for;" but La Farina, on hearing this, declared that nothing would induce him to accept office at this moment, as his programme of "immediate annexation" is too decided, and might but the feelings of Garibaldi, who advised a close.

delay.

These particulars, which come from a person strong These particulars, which come from a person strongly attached to La Farina's interests, if not from La
Farina himself, give a clear idea of the popular movement by which Garibaldi's own judgment was made to
yield to the views of people justly supposed to receive
their inspiration from Count Cavour. That Sicily
should be annexed to Northern Italy, no one entertained any doubt. Only Garibaldi and his advisers,
especially Crispi, deemed it necessary to put off this anexecution which compets to Northern Stales. rexation, push on their conquests to Naples, and per-haps even Rome, and then unite the whole South with the whole North of Italy. La Farina and Cavour, and the new Sicilian Ministry deem it advisable to annex Sicily at once, and subsequently as many of the re-maining provinces, one by one, as may be rescued from the enemy. Possibly the ultimate result may turn out the same. But were the Bourbon, or any other Prince of his or of any other dynasty, to establish himself strengly on the throne of Naples, and by the gift of free of his or of any other dynasty, to establish ministrictions win the hearts of the Neapolitans, it is doubtful whether the separation of the Two Sicilies could ever be conducive to the general welfare of Italy: for on the one hand the Neapolitans would be forever directing their efforts to the reconquest of their lost dependency, and the Northern Italians would have to exhaust their strength in screening the island from invasion—a state of things which would be fatul to every hope of national analy and good understanding, and could hardly fail to lead to the interference of foreign "protectors" on either side. It is to be hoped, however, that the endeavore of the King of Naples to come to terms with his subjects may be brought to nought, that foreign Powers will not interfere to stay his downfall, or to preserve the Neapolitan throne by placing upon it a new occupant. Safe from foreign interference, the Italians have nothing to fear even from the consequences of the discordant political views which have let a light for the resist in Sicily. The end is Italians have nothing to lear even from the consequences of the discordant political views which have led to the late Ministerial crisis in Sielly. The end is the same. Caveur and Garibaldi only differed as to the means, and the latter, always docile and generous, has given in to the exigencies of his opponents, sacrificing even what was in all probability his better indigence.

The demolition of the Castle is carried on with great earnestness. People of all classes work at it, and are encouraged by the regular and secular elergy, who all repair to the spot in procession, bearing crosses alter-late y with national banners.

Fourteen thousand men are concentrated at Messina.

The town is all beset with troops, encamped in the main streets and squares. The greater part of the population have fled, carrying away all their movables of

NAPLES.

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The following is the text of the amnesty lately granted by the King of Naples:

Art. I. Fenal proceedings are also hished as regards all persons accused of political offenses, and consequently any ellerior action against those in confinement or absent for facts anterior to the 24th June is prohibited.

Art. 2. All principal or accessory punishment which remains unfinished for such offenses, including perpetual exile from the higdom, even for those on whom it had been inflicted in committation of other punalties is also resulted.

Art. 3. Those persons will have the benefit of the amnesty who have been already condemned by default for political effenses, and equally with those who, from measures of precention founded on political motives, had left the kingdom, will have the power of refurning to it.

Art. 4. If however, political offenders have to answer for offenses committed against the common law, justice will take its course against them, but only for such effenses; and we reserve to ourselves, under any circumstances, to accord a diminution of punishment in any particular case we think proper.

Art. 3. The above extensions do not deregate from the rights established by law for civil actions or reparations, and for the receivily concerned. As to those which belong to the State and the general ada, instration of the finances, no further proceedings or ulterior execution will take piace.

Art. 6. Our Ministers of Justice, Public Works, Justice, Finance, and Foreign affairs are charged, each as far as he is equal cerved, with the execution of the present decree.

drawn his troops into the interior, insurrectionary movements have broken out at Santsgala, Montefeitre, and near Catteliea.

RAYENNA, July 11.—The Adviatic Journal states that the Pontifical troops stationed at Pesaro were ready for departure. Their destination, however, was not known.

1,500 Austrians had been sent to Urbine.
557 Irish volunteers had disembarked at Ancona committed discreters at Sinigaglia, which were represeed by the Papal Carabiniers.

SYRIA.

The correspondent of The London Daily News, in a letter dated June 33, says:

Affairs in this province are looking blacker and blacker. Yesterday, we had the fearful news of the village of Dheir-el-Ksmmar being sacked, burned, and every Christian male, to the number of two thousand and more, being put to the sword by the Druses, who, a fortnight before, had disarmed them, in cold blood. The women and children, were allowed to escape, and reached the mouth of the Damoor River, half way between this and Sidon, yesterday, whence they were brought up last night and this morning, to the number of 1,100, by H. B. M. ships Ganet and Mohawk. Of the men of Dheir-el-Kammar, not more than thirty have escaped. The town is all burned. The refugees say that the Turkish soldiers sided with the Drusee, helping them to butcher the people, and that they (the

helping them to butcher the people, and that they (the Sultan's troops) were the only people who insulted the women, of whom not a few met with the worst treat-

women, or women not a few met with the worst treatment by them. Beyrout itself is in a panic to-day.

The following intelligence is taken from The Levant Herald of the 4th of July:

"We have received a telegram from Smyrna, dated July 2, announcing the arrival of the Syrian steamer, and giving the following in advance of her arrival here: The steamer left Beyrout on the 25d June, and reports that at that time the panic among the Christian here: The steamer left Beyrout on the 256 June, and reports that at that time the panie among the Christian population had become general. Nearly the whole of the Frank inhabitants, and as many of the native Christians as could, had taken refuge on board the English, French, and Russian men-of-war in the roads. Her Majesty's steamer Exmouth had embarked the cash, books, and personnel of the Ottoman Bark, and as many of the other English residents as possible. In addition to this, parties of marines from the British, French, and Russian ships had landed to assist in maintaining order in that town. At Damasto sesist in maintaining order in that town. At Damas-cus the Christians were also in a state of panie, and Abd-el-Kader had come forward to use his influence

for their protection."

The Patric contains the following paragraph, communicated by the French Government: municated by the French Government:

"We receive intelligence of great importance from Beyrout, dated June 24. Ismail Pacha had just arrived from Constantinople, with 2500 men, to put a stop to the nassacre of the Christians. Ismail Pacha is the general who, during he Crimean war, made himself illustrious by the defense of Kars. His arrival, in a great measure, restored confidence."

Paris, July 11.—In order not to obstract the free action of the Turkish Government, as well as to leave

action of the Turkish Government, as well as to leave action of the Turkish Government, as well as to leave
to it a complete responsibility, the French Cabinet has
decided that the commanders of the men of-war sent to
Syria shall abstain from all intervention, and confine
themselves to protecting the French Consuls, and to
offering refuge to all Christians who may apply for it.

It is positively stated that a perfect understanding
exists between the Governments of England and
France in reference to the affairs of Syria.

Marshilles, July 11.—Advices from Constantinolets the deliment state that in consequence of the

Marselles, July 11.—Advices from Constantino-ple to the 4th instant state that, in consequence of the mission of the Grand Vizier, the agitation in Roumelia and Bulgaria had subsided. The Grand Vizier had visited Belgrade and the sastern provinces. Agitation prevailed at Demascos, and cannon had been placed in position. The number of troops was considered insufficient.

There was a general panic at Beyrout, and the Christian inhabitants were taking to flight.

Turkish reinforcements had arrived. VIENNA, July 13.—It is stated here that Austria wil constanting 16.—It is made dere that Austra was send two versels to the coasts of Syria.

Constanting I.E. July 8.—Fuad Pacha has left for Syris with full powers. He will have under his orders 16.000 men, the commander of whom is Halim Pasha. The Turkish Government is shipping corn to Beyrout.

London, July 12, 1860. At a conference of gentlemen from all parts of the country held yesterday, on the course to be pursued it order to defeat the step taken by the Lords on the paper duty, a resolution was passed calling upon mem bers of the House of Commons to use any means that the forms of the House allow to prevent the passing of supplies until the act of the Peers had been set aside.

From The London Times (City Article). Expectation that the sums to be demanded to-mor ow night for the Cvina war and home defenses wil involve the necessity of a loan, caused Consols to open this morning at a decline of 1 P cent, from which there was no recovery. In the discount market there has been a dull demand. At bank there was again no bullion operations of any consequence. In the railway market there has been a moderate business, and the

changes have been unimportant.

The Times says that when Mr. Gladstone brings for ward the vote for the Chinese war to-night, Sir John Pakington, who was the first to give voice to the general indignation when the news of the Peiho treachery arrived, will move a motion which has all the appears providing the sinews.

The suspension of Mersrs. Robert Freeland Bros. danchester, shippers to India, is announced. The lia ilities are reported at £60,000.

At Naples the Minister of the Interior has addressed circular to the provincial authorities. It declares that the institutions given by the King to his people are their's forever, that they inaugurate a new era. That all functionaries must regulate their conduct on the principles of order, progress and liberty, which henceforth form the baris of the public law in the kingdom

the Neapolitans had given him such proofs of contidevce as the Sicilians, by remaining in insurrection during six weeks, he would occupy himself about them, but until that day he must abandon them to their own resources. A letter in the Scicle rays it is reported in Sicily that El. De Martino, Plenipoten iary of the King of Naples, and the Marquis De Killemarini, Sardinia Embassador at Naples, are to proceed to Palermo to appounce to the Sicilians the concessions of the King of Naples, and sak for their acceptance. Several o the Paris journals allude to a reactionary spirit prevaslent in Sicily, and attribute it partly to the presence of Mazzini.

MARSEILLES, July 12 .- Advices from Constantinople the 4th inst. state that in consequence of the mission of the Grand Vizier the sgitation in Roomelia and Bulparia has subsided. The Grand Vizier had visited Belgrade and the Eastern Provinces. Agitation prevails at Damascus; cannon had been placed in position. The number of troops was considered insuf ficient. There was a general panie at Beyrout, and the Christian inhabitants were taking to flight.

MARSEILLES, July 11 .- Advices from Messina to the Sth state that Col. Medici was at the village of Barcelora, swaiting volunteers. He had reconnoitered the hights of Messiva and Mellizzo. The attack on Mellizzo was fixed for the 10th inst. Assassinations took place at Messina on the night of the 7th. The Neapolitan army was demoralized-the roldiers were deserting. A letter received here from Piedmont states that the French Consul there has received a blow on the head

frem a yatagban. London, July 14 .- The Duity News (City Article) says: The funds opened this (Friday) morning at a fall of | P cent, owing to the tone of the debate or foreign politics in the House of Commons last night, but a recovery took place in the afternoon in the being quotations. The discount market continues No business was done to-day below the Bank active. minimum, in exceptional cases, and an advance upon that price was asked upon all but the best short paper. Six-months' bills are not in favor, and 5! P cent is demanded. At the Bank to-day the demand was

offenses, and equally with those who, from measures of preceding founded on political motives, had led the kingdom, will have the power of returning to it.

Arc. 4. If however, political offenders have to answer for offenses committed against the common law, justice will take its coursely such that then, but only for such elements and we reserve consulted against the common law, justice will take its conscious scainst them, but only for such elements and we reserve to ourselves, under any circumstances, to second a diminution of purishment in any particular case we think proper.

Arc. 5. The above extendions do not decreate from the rights established by law for civil actions or reparations, and for the recovery of judicial expenses as far as regards only the particular concerned. Act those which belong to the State and target execution will take place.

Aver. 5. Our Ministers of Justice, Public Works, Interior, Aver. 6. Our Ministers of Justice, Public Works, Interior, and Foreign Afairs are charged each as far as he is questioned, with the execution of the present decree.

THE PAPAL STATES.

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THEN PAPAL STATES.

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THE PAPAL STATES. The London Times (City Article) says: The China

ket the morning there was a mederate business at the rates of less Monday. The Produce markets this work have been generally steady but inactive, and the Continental den and shows fittle improvement.

The manufacture of the Armstrong, breach-leading

gun is progressing rapidly. Ten forty-pounders arrive weekly at Woolwich. The first proof of the one bundred-punder guns took place yesterday at the Reyal Arcenal, Butt and it is stated that by the end of Reyal Arcent!, Butt and it is stated that by the end of the year there will be upwards of 400 of that class of guns ready to be shipped for navalservice. The largest brass gun ever made in England and intended to be bored as an eighty-pounder, was yesterday cast at Woolwich. The piece of ordnance will be rifled as a muzzle-leading gun, for the purpose of being tested with guns nade of cast and wrought iron and steel.

The London Times quotes a letter from Rome which states that a serious disturbance had taken place among the Irish brigade, in consequence of a discussion as to who were the best Catholi s. When an armed force was sent to rester order, some of them threw the fur-

was sent to rest re order, some of them threw the fur-niture out of the windows. One Irishman has been sentenced to death by court martial, but the Pope would not allow the sentence to be executed.

THE CENSUS.

The work of taking the census has been about two nonths in progress, and by law should be completed by the first of August unless special permission be given to extend the period. It is not probable, however, that the facts and figures will be fully collected before the 10th, and then the Marshals will require nearly another month to finish their work. This city is divided into 100 discricts. Kings County into 14, and the counties in the southern district into 52. Thus far, no ward has been returned complete, but a few scattering districts have been received. From the estimates of the Marshale, however, which we have e nbodied in the following table, a fair idea of the progress of the population of the city since the State census of 1855 may be obtained.

39,632 44,962 38,572 32,575 25,156 24,754 25,000 59,322 31,548 59,509 32,865 49,414 62,605 Total ... 629 110 237.500 862.257

On the present basis of representation, this city would be entitled to nine Members of Congress, instead of six, as now returned under the apportionment of 1850 fineluding part of Williamsburgh). The Seventeenth Ward alone would return one member, and the Eleventh Ward would be entitled almost of itself to another. The figures show very significantly the result of the up-town movement of our people. Nearly all the down town Wards have decreased in the num ber of their inhabitants, or are at a stand-still. The Second, Third, and Fifth Wards have largely increased in a business point of view, though they have lost in residents. The Seventh Ward increase is due mainly to the depopulation of the other lower wards for business purposes, and the increase of tenement-houses to accommodate the peer people whom trade has scattered.

greater than in this city. The Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn, which in 1855 contained 22,000, now has over 42,000. This ward is very wealthy, perhaps the richest in the city of churches. It may be interesting to nete that the great bulk of Brooklyn property is in the hands of men born in the Eastern States.

The value of the real and personal estate of the City of New-York is set down at \$702,000,000. That of Brooklyn we could not ascertain.

The work of superintending the Census in this city is confided, by the Marshal, to Dr. Ingraham, and in Kings County to Dr. T. P. Norris. These gentlemen will receive the returns, inspect, correct, collate, and forward them to the Bureau at Washington. They do not expect to have this work finished before the 1st

of Nevember.

After the best efforts of the Marshals, it is feared that the total population, as returned by them, will fall short from 50,000 to 100,000 of the real number of panbitants of the City of New-York, owing to the absence of many citizens from town, the stupidity and willful misrepresentation of some persons, and the abrolute refusal of not a few to respond to the questions. This will be equivalent to a loss of one representative Those who have not been cal led unon will confer a favor upon Marshal Rynders by notifying him of the fact, when he will send his Deputy to them, or receive their statements at his office.

A BROOKS MACHINE AT WORK.

AT2# MPTED COUP D'ETAT AND INCLORE

OUS FIZZLE.
The indemitable Douglasites of the Brooks-Utica Committee attempted a grand emash-up of the American General Committee last night. Taking advantage of the supposed absence of the President, Mr. Duganne from the city, one of the Secretaries, issued a printed call for a Special Meeting, containing the following

clause:
"Final action will be trace by the Committee in relation t

This interesting document was, of course, sent to the roper parties, and resulted in a convocation of eighteen members, out of the sixty-six, of which thirteen were secresary to constitute a quorum. One of the Breeks-Utien men was prepared with a formidable set of ne lutions, full of the familiar common-places and flatulent truisms which mark the peculiar style of a well known ex-Know Nothing editor, and ending, of course, with a glorifying inder ement of Bell and Evertell, who are, at present, in the breeches pecket of Hunt, Duer, and Brooks. The President very preperly decided the resolutions out of order, on the ground that, until some action should be taken by the American State Council, no subordinate body could American State Country indicate. This decision was a Presidential candidate. This decision was a peak dream by the Brooks-Uties pack, and the chair was overruled by a vote of 10 to 5. The conspirator their forced trumph:

spreak difrom by the Brooks-Utien pack, and the chair was overruled by a vote of 10 to 5. The conspirators begin to exult, at once, over their funcied triumph; and Mr. F. C. Wagner (formerly a standing candidate for Governor of the Abas-Hou-e), signalized himself by moving "the provious question."

At this sace of the proceedings, the Chair quietly remained that, in view of the packed character of the meeting, he considered it his duty, as President of the American General Committee, to adjourn the session at once, and immediately retired to the antercom, with six other dalegates, leaving the Douglas men without a quorum, to annue themselves as they thought proper. So ended the last attempt at smash-up of the Utica lucksters.

-On Tuesday night, at Portsmouth, N. H., Miss Ann Maria Martin, daughter of Mr. Thomas Martin, died from the effects of a singular wound received on Saturday, when a salute was fired from the yacht Zinga. Expecting a display of tireworks from the Zinga, as she was coming in, a large number of people had gathered on the wharf. A salute from a 2-pound estaon was fired on board the yacht. The wad was of waste cotton, and of course was very dense; and al though the muzzle of the gun was judged to be depresend far below the wharf, yet, being pointed toward the people, the wad struck Miss Martin, broke several steel boops in her skirt, and one of them cut a fearful gash across the lower portion of her body, allowing the intestines to protrude. She was taken home as soon as possible, though the byztanders had no idea of the nature of the terrible injury she had received. To some who crowded around her and annoyed her with questions, where she was hurt, and how much, she replied in great agony: "You do not know how much I am burt. Take me home, that I may die with my mother.'

FROM EUROPE.-The steamer Vigo, from Liverpool on the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th, arrived at this port early on Friday morning. Her news has been anticipated.

THE CROPS.

It has seen pretty well established, in our previous erop articles, that the harvest of 1860 in this country cold be ven large; and the discouraging aspect of affair in Great Aritain gave us every reason to expeet high prices for our produce, as well. The last steamer by bigs advices which are not so flattering for us. The weather, which all through June had been unusually bad for the growing crops, had at last taken a favorable turn, and under the influence of annshine and equable temperature, the grain and grass were pushing forward with wonderful vigor. The wheat dant one, is expected to be nearly up to an average, except, perhaps, on light lands, where the crop always is first to feel remarkable vicisalitudes of weather. At the great grain markets the tone of the trade was by no means active at prices in Lavor of the buyer, but a feeling of distrust seemed to exist, lest a fair grain crop might after all be reaped, and thus, with the large foreign imports, over-supply the market. The state of things at Reading is thus searched in The

state of things at Reasing is this searched in The Times:

"Up to the present time, the month of July has been remarkably reverable for the operations of the farmen, and in the last week a preat breadth of grass has been move. It symaking was necessarily much delayed by the heavy and frequent showers in June, so that farmers are now santons to take advantage of time weather to secure this crop, which is so important for cattle. In this district, and it is much the same in other places, hap has increased in value from about 2.5 per tum, a few menths are, to £5 5a. and though grass appears so be abundant; holders of key are not yet inclined to give way in price, as they extertain the belief that much of they as has been so injured by the rule as to render the forthcoming lasy of doubtful quality. The anxiety is secure the crop led to a small askendance at the corn market here on Saturdey, and the supply of wheat was much below what has been the case for many weeks past. A great language came over the trade, the sellers not liking to accept the terms offered by the mealment and dealers, being much below what they have latterly been cambled to obtain. There was such a firmness on the part of buyers as to the prices they would give, that it was manifest a decline even upon last week's reduced rates must be accepted. The larce importations of foreign wheet during the week, together with the fine weather which has in the leaf two days aimout marvelously improved the growing crops, produced the conviction that there was no alternative but to submit to the terms of buyers."

—and the buriness done was generally at a decline of

-and the business done was generally at a decline of six to nine cents per bushel. This is the general state of things throughout the kingdom, but the market is in a very unsettled state as yet, and the advices of the coming few weeks will be looked for with the greatest interest by our Western farmers. Even if war prices do not rule for our breadstuffs, the yield which the country will obtain is so large that a great abundance of money must be poured into the coffers of the farm-

In France as we learn from the Echo Agricole, the cool temperature of June and early July, would delay

the ripening of grain, but not affect it injuriously.

Old Egypt, like the region of mental obscurity in
Southern Illinois which bears its name, will reap a bountiful barvest it seems, for we lears by last accounts from the Valley of the Nile, that the river had risen twelve feet-an event highly satisfactory for the

Of the drouth in the Southern States we have previeusly spoken; but in addition we present the follow ing extract from a private letter recently received from one of the largest South Carolina planters. He says: "We are in a terrible drouth and heat here. It is settled that the corn crop of the South will be very short. As to cotton, greatly damaged now, no one can say for a menth to come what it may do. I am now mainly a corn-planter. Six weeks ago I expected to make 70,000 bushels; I will now compound for 40,000. I expected, also, 600 bales of cotton, but now only count on 400, but may make a little

In regard to East Tennessee, a correspondent of The Sacannah Republican, writing from Knoxville on the 17th inst., says:

on the 17th inst., says:

"The wheat crop—the great staple of East Tennessee—is a fallure; at least one-half of the farmers will not gather as much as was sown. None have a full crop. As a consequence the Savannah market will be deprived of a large quantity of the justly corebrated East Tennessee flour, that has intherto found purchasers in that market. The out crop is good to the extent planted. Owing to the carriery of seed the planting was limited. Hay crops are fine. Com promised well for a time, but a destructive drouth now previse over a large portion of this country. The corn is suready damaged, and a continuation of dry weather for ten days more will cut the crop very short. The weather is intensely hot for this latitude."

Texas has been so much beoutled as a great agricul-

Texas has been so much bequifed as a great agricultural State, and such numbers of industrious German immigrants are induced to settle there by reason of the glowing accounts from interested sources, that we cheerfully give place to the following letter from Prof. Buckley, of Dresden, Navacro County, to The

Prof. Buckiey, of Dresden, Navarro County, to The Country Gentleman, of last week:

"Entana Country Gentlemans." A large petties of Texasembracing the western and central parts—is subject to extreme Summer drouths, which have more especially prevailed during the last six years. The drouth is more extensive than aroult this season, extending over a large part of the State, and it now seems as if there will not be more corn raised than is sufficient for home use. Many are changing their mode of farming, and turning their attention to the cultivation of eats, barley, vgs, and wheat—the rains of Winter and early Spring being attheusur to bring those grains to materify, as they ripog in this climate about the list of June. It appears to be pretty well established that at least two-thirds of Texas is not well adapted to they profitable growth of cotton and corn. Grain of all kinds commands a bleft price at present in this stone, and it is probable tists prices will rule higher during the next welve months. Corn has sold at Austin this Spring as hights at 25 dp per busile), but its general price in Western and Couran Texas during the Sgring, has been from \$1 to \$150 per bushel, the latter price being most prevaint.

The rich, dark soil of the prairies is now filled with large cracks, some being at least ten feet door. These drouth cracks rates and depress the earth, forming what is called the "hog-wallow prairie," which is as meven as a recently cultivated com-or potato held."

-Add to this, that the Texas settler is not surrounded with the most civilized, honest, or engaging society in the world, and we do not see that the prospect is flattering to our New-Eugland boys.

A correspondent in Indiana who objects to the public estimate of the crope in that State, writes us from Lagrange County, on the lath inst., that however much of a barren desert-agriculturally speaking-the State may be this year, his county at least must be considered a green soot. "Our Wheat crop" says he, "is good; corn never looked better; oats are not as good as usual, and we had a poor time to cure clover

Another correspondent, at Anderson, more onthuemstic than the last writer, says, with misguided warmth, that the Wheat crop of Central Indiana, now harvested, " is for better than the most sauguine ex pected, and the best Wheat crop of the State for many years. Large quantities have already been sold at \$1 per bushel." He adds: "Apples were much injured, and the peaches destroyed by heavy Spring frosts. We will have hulf a crop of the for mer, and none of the latter fruit." The last issue of The Michigan Farmer speaks very

encouragingly of the quality and quantity of the wheat crop of the State. It estimates the yield at the arge average of sixteen bushels to the acre-"equal to over two bushels per acre more than the best crop that has ever been raised in the State." After estimating the number of scres sown, yield, &c., in former years, and also the number of bushels that will be required for seeding (562,500 acres) next year, as well se what will be needed for home consumption, our cotemporary says: "Assuming the product of the State at 9,000,000 of bushels, and taking from it the amount used for seed and for consumption, we have remaining for export over 5,000,000 of bushels, which may be worth any price from \$1 to \$1 50 per bushel, and which may add to our cash capital from \$5,000,000

to \$8,000,000," The accounts which reach us from other States are nerely coroborative of the opinions we have previously dvanced in respect to the growing crops. We hope to be able, before long, to present a tabular estimate of the grain crop of this year in the United States.

THE GREAT EASTERS .- The rush to see the great ship continues unabated. There were more than 17,000 visitors yesterday, of whom a goodly number were excurconists. Dodworth's band furnished excellent music on lock, while the visitors penetrated to all parts of the vessel, from the damp recesses of the bottom of the ship, where the immense pressure of water from the outside always causes a lookage to the mastheads where, notwithstanding the regulation not to climb the rigging, and the precaution of removing the cross ropes for several yards below, and plastering what was left with tar, scores gratified themselves by taking a look-out, regardless of the order, but only to their own chagrin in finding themselves besmeared with tar.

About half past 6 o'clock a Hudson River barge-propeller, which was passing, caught are, by some neci

dont, ton an additional eight was furnished to those a board. The decks were crowded, and all who could could be recovered across to River Terrace, Hoboken, where the burning propeller lay. She worked herself sahore by her own machinery, which was not immediately distant d by the accident, as the fire caught in and extended from her bow, and was put

out after burning sternward as fur ce the smoke stack. The excursion to Cape May it positively to take place on Monday. All the prelimitary arrangements save been decided upon.

The Great Eastern will swing out into the stream on Sundayafternoon, to-day being the lest day of exhibition; she will remain at anches until Monday afternoon, when those who have seemy of passenger tickets for Caps May will be conveyed on bo, vd, free of charge by two steamers, engaged for that pn. pose; and at Cape May they will also be landed on the same terms. Dodworth's Band, of 70 instruments', will farnish music Tae excusionists will have a full , uson both nights es

the excusionists will have a full, uson both mants on
the ocean, and a pleasant time may be looked for.

On her return from Cape May, the Great Easters
will leave this port for Baltimore, where she has been
promised 10,000 tuns of coal by the citizens of that
place, on the condition that she would pay them a visit. Mr. Javrett, the agent, has let the privilege of ferrying passengers to and from the st camer for the um of \$3,000 to a steamboat et mpany of that city-As soon as the proper quantity of coal has been taken, and the Believice of the cityand the Baltimoreane have had a fair chance of in-specting the ship, she will come less k to this port, receive her passengers, and leave for R ugland, via Hali-fax. She will probably return from 1 ingland im medistely, and go to Norfolls, Va., where 30,600 bales of cotton have been promised as a return 4 argo.

THE WASHINGTON KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

The forty Knights Templar of Was ington Commandery, who arrived in this city on The raday night, accompanied by the Grand Master and a her officers of the United States Grand Encampment, yesterday morning paid a visit to the Great Easter escort of many of the members of the New-Brooklyn Commanderies. During the after. 200n the out the strangers visited various places of interest a city, and in the evening were banqueted at

farge House.

At 81 o'clock p. m., under eccost of Palestia Morton Commanderies of New-York, and De Clinton of Brooklyn, the Sir Knights of Washi were escorted from their quarters at the Smiths House to the Lafarge Hotel, where a splendid bas was prepared in the main dining saloon of the establement. Two tables were laid the length of the half. were loaded with all the deliracies of the season.

The festive board was decorated with a variety legantly-designed Masonic emblems. The hear each table was occupied by E. P. Breed, Grand-Ca mander of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, and N. 4 Benjamin of Morton Commandery, No. 4. Among & distinguished guests we observed B. B. French, Eres nent Grand Master of the Knights Templar of the United States; Wm. Blackstone Hubbard, Past Prais United States; Wm. Blackstone Hubbard, Past Eminent Grand Master of the Knights Templar of the United States; W. W. Haley, Supreme Grand Prelate of the United States: Commander G. A. Swarzma of Washington Commandery, No. 1, of Washington, D. C.; W. W. Smith, Generalissimo; W. W. Mitchell, Past Commander of Apollo Commandery, Illinois, and present G. S. Warden of the G. Commandery of the State; John Simons, P. D. G. C. of the G. C. of the G. C. of the U. S.; R. Macoy, Grand Recorder of the U. S.; Sir Knight May, Commander of De Witt Clinton Commandery, Brooklyn; Sir Knight Drow, Grand Lecturer of the State of New-York; Sir Knight A. B. McKeon.

The Sir Knights having taken their places, a blessing was invoked by Prelate Haley.
Full justice having been done to the visude, Commander Breed called the Sir Knights to order, and

offered the following sentiment:
"The most Eminent Grana Encampment of the United States of America, and the most Eminent Grand Master of the Knights Templar of the United

States."

B. B. French briefly responded, and in the course of his remarks alluded to Washington Commands ry as a bridge uniting the North and the South, and he said that it was their purpose and will to prevent tree upon or disunion trespassing upon it from either way. [Ap-

distunion trespassing upon it from either way. [Applause.]

Mr. Breed next gave as a sentiment the he tith of
Most Eminent P. G. M. Wm. B. Hubbord, who accepted the position of G. M. of the Kt. 7. for twelve
years. [Three betters.]

Sir Knight Hubbard responded at cousi decable
length, and gave some very interesting reminish ences of
his own life, and some facts concerning the Dec duration
of Independence. He closed by offering as a to ag, the
"Eminent Commandery of the State of New-York, its
officers and brethren."

John W. Simone, G. T. of the G. C. of the State.

ollicers and brethren.

John W. Simons, G. T. of the G. C. of the Blanc, briefly responded, returning thanks for the ho nor con-

The Chairman then gave as a toast, "Wa sinages Commandery No. 1 of Mashington, D. C., which was drank by the Sir Knights standing, with "three times three, and three more."

Commander Schwarzmen responded, and, o on studed his speech with a sentiment, "The Commande ies of New-York and Brooklyn."

New-York and Brooklyn."

Sir Knight May next speke and gave the her the of the members of Columnian Commandery N. 1 of New York.
The Chairman gave as a sentiment "Christianity,"

The Charman gave to which Prelate Haley happily and cloque thy responded, and gave as a test, "The City of New-York—The Republic has in her crown no bright sjewel

The Republic has in her crown no bright pjewel than the Empire Cay."

Sir Knight Mitchell being called upon, made a few remarks, and gave "The Absent."

The Chairman gave as a sentimet, which was drank in silence, "The memory of the valuan, de d-upon their tombs we read 'Resurgat."

After several volunteer tousts, which were responded to briefly, the assemblage broks up at a late man, and the Washington Sir Knights were essented to their quarters.

The Street Commissioner and City Inspector bave given their clerks liberty, during the dull Summer sea sen, to leave off work on Saturday afternoous at 2 o'eleck.

FROM MATANZIN AND HAVANA.-The United State mail steamship Matanzas, Capt. Liesegang, with Matanzas dates of the 22d last., reached this port yesterday, in 4 days and 19 hours. We are indebted to the Pursor, J. E. Huertas, for the following r street report. There is no other news of importance from either Ma-

tanzas or Havaca.

Maranzas, July 21, 1863.—The unried for Sugar ha

Initials of Havaga.

Matana, Joly 21, 1803.—The market for Sugar has been quiet since the shi had, owing to the scarcity of present and the high pretensions of holders. Sales confined to small put six out the basis of Sars for No 12 D.S. Large sales and not be of served, onless a concession was submitted to. Six a Vellow still in demand for Spain surjay light. Muscowades tentium searce, with firm holders. We quote nondrally:

Cacutrelies, No. 70 D.S. 166 of 14 Notes.

Cacutrelies, No. 70 D.S. 166 of 14 Notes.

Cacutrelies, No. 710 D.S. 166 of 14 Notes and the searce of 18 Browns, No. 17 12.

Growns, No. 17 12.

Growns, No. 17 13.

Growns, No. 18 16.

Sar 9 Molasses (post).

Growns, No. 18 16.

Sar 9 Molasses (post).

Growns, No. 18 16.

Sar 9 Molasses (post).

Growns, No. 18 16.

Sar 16 Molasses (post).

Growns, No. 18 16.

Sar 16 Molasses (post).

Sar 19 19 gala Molasses.

Excusave in made are samuad; London, \$3 III of cent premium; New York, [21] \$2 cent premium.

Lyrours—Sperm Candles, \$45 de 50.

Tallow in, \$15 de 50.

Sar 18 de 19 de 18 de 19 de 18 de 18 de 18 de 18 de 19 de 18 de 1 Sante time last year. 180,359 20,569 50,028 3,179

Mayor Wood was at the City Hall yesterday.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO WOMEN, -Last night, two FIGHT BETWEEN TWO WOMEN,—Last night, two more named Catharine Hancy and Bridget Morse, whose characters are of a low grade, met in Centre street, near Howard and commenced quarrating about some trivial matter. From words they came to bow a, but these not proving effective enough according to Catharine's mode of thinking, she drew a peakard and cut her antagonist therewith about the head, infit this a must her of severe wounds. Both were taken in custary and locked up for disorderig conduct.

Allegely Cutrages By an Old Matt.—John Smith, a mus 60 years of are, was accorded hast night by Officer Laylow of the Twenty-second Ward, charged with the sense is sourtened that person of a child 7 years old, namely Elia Braclet, at house out the Ninth avenue, between Fifty-area as fifty accordingly attacks. Smith was locked up in the Twenty second Ward.

dend, and lead a restable life, Treere